

PATENT SPECIFICATION



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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

Process for the Manufacture of New Dyestuffs

I, ARTHUR CARPMAEL, British subject, of 24, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention (which has been communicated to me by I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, a joint stock company organised under the laws of Germany, of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany), to be as follows:—

10 This invention relates to a process for the manufacture of new dyestuffs. It has been found that valuable dyestuffs of the phthalocyanine series are obtained by heating phthalic acid-4-sulphonamides with copper salts in the presence of urea, suitably with the addition of compounds of elements of the fifth group such as molybdates, vanadates and phosphates or with the addition of boric acid. A modification of the said process consists in that 1,2-dihalogen-benzene-4-sulphonamides are heated with cuprous cyanide in the presence of quinoline. In both cases, i.e. in the case of using phthalic acid-4-sulphonamides as well as in the case of using 1,2-halogen-benzene-4-sulphonamides the hydrogen atoms of the sulphonamide group may be substituted by organic radicles.

20 30 The resulting phthalocyanines represent valuable dyestuffs showing bluish to greenish-blue shades and being characterised by excellent fastness properties. They are capable of being transformed into colour lakes, e.g. by causing them to react with alkaline earth metal salts, valuable pigment dyestuffs being thereby formed.

The phthalic acid sulphonamides serving as starting materials can be easily prepared by treating phthalic acid sulphochloride with ammonia or amines. The phthalic acid sulphonamides represent colourless well defined crystalline compounds which are mostly difficultly soluble in cold water but easily soluble in hot water.

35 The following examples illustrate the invention the parts being by weight:—

EXAMPLE 1.

39.1 parts of 1,2-dibromobenzene-4-sulphophenylamide are heated to boiling

with 180 parts of cuprous cyanide in 150 parts of quinoline for 5 hours. After cooling and adding caustic soda lye to the reaction mixture, the quinoline is blown off and the remaining bluish-green solution of the phthalocyanine tetraphenylsulphonamide is freed by filtration from copper. On the addition of acid the dyestuff is separated in the form of bluish flakes. After filtration with suction and drying it forms a blue-bronze mass which is easily soluble in aqueous alkalis.

EXAMPLE 2.

100 parts of phthalic acid-4-sulphonamide in 300 parts of urea are heated to 150° C. with the addition of 25 parts of cuprous chloride and 2 parts of ammonium molybdate whereupon the temperature is gradually raised to 180—190° C. When the formation of the dyestuff is complete, the melt is dissolved in hot dilute caustic soda lye, filtered from the copper still present therein, and the sodium salt is salted out by means of sodium chloride. On drying it forms a bronze-blue mass which is easily soluble in water, cotton being dyed therewith clear blue shades. On precipitating the dyestuff by means of barium chloride there is obtained a brilliant lake dyestuff suitable for graphic prints.

EXAMPLE 3.

To a mixture of 100 parts of phthalic acid-4-phenyl sulphonamide (colourless leaflets of M.P. 193—194° C. with foaming) and 300 parts of urea there are added at 150° C. 25 parts of copper chloride, 2 parts of boric acid and 2 parts of ammonium molybdate, whereupon the reaction mixture is heated to 180—190° C. and kept at this temperature until the formation of the dyestuff is complete. Thereupon the melt is dissolved in hot dilute caustic soda lye, freed from excess copper and acidified, the dyestuff thus precipitating in the form of bluish-green flakes. On drying it forms a bronze-blue mass which is easily soluble in dilute caustic soda lye with a bluish-green coloration. It is also easily soluble in pyridine and other organic solvents.

EXAMPLE 4.

100 parts of phthalic acid-4-methyl phenyl sulphonamide (which is obtained by condensing phthalic acid sulpho-
5 chloride with monomethylaniline) and 300 parts of urea are heated to 150° C. To this melt there are added 25 parts of cuprous chloride, 2 parts of boric acid and 2 parts of ammonium molybdate.
10 heating being continued to 200°—210° C. until the formation of the dyestuff is complete. Thereupon the melt is boiled

with dilute hydrochloric acid, filtered with suction, washed neutral and dried. The dyestuff thus obtained forms a bluish-
15 green powder which is insoluble in alkalis.

Dated this third day of June, 1937.

CARPMAELS & RANSFORD,
Agents for Applicant,
24, Southampton Buildings,
London, W.C.2.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION**Process for the Manufacture of New Dyestuffs**

I, ARTHUR CARPMAEL, British subject, of 24, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, do hereby declare the nature of this invention (which has been communicated to me by I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, a joint stock company organised under the laws of Germany, of 25 Frankfort-on-Main, Germany), and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:
30 This invention relates to a process for the manufacture of new dyestuffs. Specification No. 464,126 describes and claims inter alia a process for the manufacture of stable metal phthalocyanines 35 which comprises heating together a phthalic acid with a urea and a copper salt and Specification No. 464,673 which is for a patent of addition thereto describes and claims effecting the reaction in the presence of a small quantity of boric acid. Specification No. 476,243, which was not published at the date of the present application, claims an improvement in the process claimed in 40 Specification No. 464,126, if desired as modified as described in Specification No. 464,673, which comprises carrying out the said process in the presence of an ancillary agent being a substance consisting of or 45 containing an element of group V or VI of the Periodic System according to Mendeleef and having an Atomic Number between 15 and 23 or between 33 and 92 each inclusive.
50 It has been found that valuable dyestuffs of the phthalocyanine series are obtained by heating phthalic acid-4-sulphonamides with copper salts in the presence of urea, suitably with the addition of compounds of elements of the fifth group such as molybdates, vanadates and phosphates or with the addition of boric acid. A modification of the said process consists in that 1,2-dihalogen-benzene-4-65 sulphonamides are heated with cuprous

cyanide in the presence of tertiary amines such as quinoline. In both cases, i.e. in the case of using phthalic acid-4-sulphonamides as well as in the case of using 1,2-halogen-benzene-4-sulphonamides the hydrogen atoms of the sulphonamide group may be substituted by organic radicles.

The resulting phthalocyanines represent valuable dyestuffs showing bluish to greenish-blue shades and being characterised by excellent fastness properties.

The products of the present invention have the advantage over those described in the specifications referred to above that they are more stable in the vatted state. In so far as they still contain hydrogen atoms attached to the nitrogen of the sulphonamide group they are capable of being transformed into colour lakes, e.g. by causing them to react with alkaline earth metal salts, valuable pigment dyestuffs being thereby formed. Moreover, depending on the nature of the substituents which may be present in the sulphonamide group, the products may be soluble in various organic solvents (cf. Examples 5 and 6).

The phthalic acid sulphonamides serving as starting materials can be easily prepared by treating phthalic acid sulphochloride with ammonia or amines. The phthalic acid sulphonamides represent colourless well defined crystalline compounds which are mostly difficultly soluble in cold water but easily soluble in hot water.

The following examples illustrate the invention the parts being by weight:—

EXAMPLE 1.

39.1 parts of 1,2-dibromobenzene-4-sulphonphenylamide are heated to boiling with 180 parts of cuprous cyanide in 150 parts of quinoline for 5 hours. After cooling and adding caustic soda lye to the 110 reaction mixture, the quinoline is blown off and the remaining bluish-green solu-

tion of the phthalocyanine tetraphenylsulphonamide is freed by filtration from copper. On the addition of acid the dyestuff is separated in the form of bluish flakes. After filtration with suction and drying it forms a blue-bronze mass which is easily soluble in aqueous alkalies.

EXAMPLE 2.

100 parts of phthalic acid-4-sulphonamide in 300 parts of urea are heated to 150° C. with the addition of 25 parts of cuprous chloride 2 parts of boric acid and 2 parts of ammonium molybdate whereupon the temperature is gradually raised to 180—190° C. When the formation of the dyestuff is complete, the melt is dissolved in hot dilute caustic soda lye, filtered from the copper still present therein, and the sodium salt is salted out by means of sodium chloride. On drying it forms a bronze-blue mass which is easily soluble in water. On precipitating the dyestuff by means of barium chloride there is obtained a brilliant lake dyestuff suitable for graphic prints.

EXAMPLE 3.

To a mixture of 100 parts of phthalic acid-4-phenyl sulphonamide (colourless leaflets of M.P. 193—194° C. with foaming) and 300 parts of urea there are added at 150° C. 25 parts of copper chloride, 2 parts of boric acid and 2 parts of ammonium molybdate, whereupon the reaction mixture is heated to 180—190° C. and kept at this temperature until the formation of the dyestuff is complete. Thereupon the melt is dissolved in hot dilute caustic soda lye, freed from excess copper and acidified, the dyestuff thus precipitating in the form of bluish-green flakes. On drying it forms a bronze-blue mass which is easily soluble in dilute caustic soda lye with a bluish-green colouration. It is also easily soluble in pyridine and other organic solvents.

EXAMPLE 4.

100 parts of phthalic acid-4-methyl phenyl sulphonamide (which is obtained by condensing phthalic acid sulphophenyl chloride with monomethylaniline) and 300 parts of urea are heated to 150° C. To this melt there are added 25 parts of cuprous chloride, 2 parts of boric acid and 2 parts of ammonium molybdate, heating being continued to 200—210° C. until the formation of the dyestuff is complete. Thereupon the melt is boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, filtered with suction, washed neutral and dried. The dyestuff thus obtained forms a bluish-green powder which is insoluble in alkalies.

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EXAMPLE 5.

An intimate mixture of
10 parts of phthalic acid-4-n-butyl-sulphonamide, 65
30 parts of urea,
2 parts of copper chloride and
0.1 part of ammonium molybdate
is heated to 180° C. until the formation of the dyestuff is complete. Thereupon the melt is diluted with dilute hydrochloric acid, heated to boiling and filtered with suction. The dyestuff thus obtained is a greenish-blue powder which is soluble in dilute caustic soda lye, pyridine, dioxane and acetone. It is probably a phthalocyanine tetra-n-butylsulphonamide.

EXAMPLE 6.

An intimate mixture of
10 parts of phthalic acid-4-isobutyl-sulphonamide, 80
30 parts of urea,
2 parts of copper chloride and
0.1 part of ammonium molybdate
is melted at about 180° C. until the formation of the phthalocyanine is complete. Thereupon the melt is boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, filtered with suction and dried. The dyestuff thus obtained is a greenish-blue powder which is soluble in dilute caustic soda lye, pyridine, dioxane and acetone.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. The manufacture of dyestuffs by heating copper salts with phthalic acid-4-sulphonamides in the presence of urea, if desired with the addition of compounds of elements of the fifth group such as molybdates, vanadates and phosphates or with the addition of boric acid.

2. A modification of the process claimed in claim 1—wherein 1,2-dihalogenbenzenes-4-sulphonamides are heated with cuprous cyanide in the presence of tertiary amines.

3. The manufacture of dyestuffs substantially as described in the examples.

4. Process as claimed in any of claims 1—3, wherein the resulting phthalocyanine sulphonamides in so far as they still contain a hydrogen atom attached to the nitrogen are subsequently converted into their alkaline earth metal salts.

5. Phthalocyanine sulphonamides whenever prepared or produced by a process claimed in any of the preceding claims or by any process which is an obvious chemical equivalent thereof.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1938.

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